Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1283.] WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The Brig ZEPHYR,
Capt. HINCHMAN.

This veſſel is about 3 years old, ſtaunch, and well found, has two decks, and is burthened about 1200 barrels: lying at firſt wharf below Cheſnut-ſtreet. If not ſold or chartered on or before the 20th inſtant, ſhe will take freight for Norfolk. For terms apply to the captain on board, or to

SAMUEL BRECK, jun.
No. 89, ſouth Third-ſtreet.

22 hhds. New-England RUM,
May be had on board ſaid veſſel.

Philad. October 14, 1796. d6t

For Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire,

The Schooner LUCY,

Daniel Prowſe, maſter; will ſail in the courſe of a week, and take freight on moderate terms, for which, or paſſage, apply on board, or to

Joſeph Anthony, & Co.

October 15. dx

For Sale,

The brig FAIR AMERICAN,

Captain RICHARD CALLEY,

AN entire new veſſel, and well finiſhed built at Newbury-port, (N. E.) her plank and timbers white oak: Sails well, and is completely fitted—her dimenſions are 57 feet keel, ſtrait rabbit—22 feet beam—8 feet 8 inches hold, and 4 1-2 between decks. She is now diſcharging ſpars, near the Still-houſe wharf, Southwark, and if not diſpoſed of in a few days will be ſold at public ſale at the City-Tavern, on the evening of the 13th inſt.—Apply to

ISAAC HARVEY, jun.
5 South Water Street.

10thmo, 10th. diw.

For Sale,

The Brig MARY,

Lying at Meſſrs. Willings and Francis's wharf, burthen 2000 barrels, built in Philadelphia in 1793 of live oak and red cedar.—She is well ſound, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

Oct. 6. dtf.

FOR LONDON,

The capital ſhip CERES,

To ſail ſoon:—For freight or paſſage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or

John Vaughan,
Front-ſtreet.

September 10.

For Charter,

The Daniſh Barque BENEVENTURA,
Samuel Stub, maſter,

A good veſſel, of about two hundred tons burthen. JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

Sept. 17. dtf

For Charter,

The Ship Dominick Terry,

Jacob De Hart, maſter: an excellent veſſel, of about 3000 barrels burthen.

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

September 21. d

Benjamin and Jacob Johnſon,

No. 147, Market-ſtreet,

Have received by the laſt arrivals from Liverpool and Hull,

A very general aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Well ſuited to the approaching ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms by the piece or package.

October 14. taw4w

Boarding and Lodging

TWO GENTLEMEN may be accommoda-ed with Boarding and Lodging, in a private family and pleaſant part of the city. Apply to the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.

October 11. tt&stf

Waſhington Lottery.

The Twenty-eighth & Twenty-ninth days' drawing of the Waſhington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-ſtreet, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.

October 13, 1796. d

For Sale,

30 Hogſheads of choice New-England Rum,

Landing from the ſchooner John, at Vanuxem's wharf.—For terms apply to No. 71, North Water Street, at the head of the wharf.

Oct. 3. dtf.

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ſhip Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general aſſortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muſlins,
Doreas, &c. Alſo,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,
In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,
For Sale by

Willings & Francis,
No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

Wanted to Rent,

A convenient, well furniſhed Bed Chamber,

With a good fire-place, in an airy and healthy part of the city. The perſon who wants to rent ſuch a chamber, would have no objection to board, or breakfaſt only, with the family occupying the houſe, as may be moſt agreeable. Apply to the printer.

September 29. taw

For Sale,

This day Landing from on board the ſhip Concord, Captain Thompſon, from Amſterdam,

Gin, in pipes
Empty Gin Caſes
Hock in caſes of 4 doz.
Glaſs Tumblers in cheſts
Sweet Oil in caſes
Patte Graſſe Cheeſe in boxes, &c.

Alſo Landing by the Louiſa, Capt. Bell, from Liſbon,
60 Quarter-caſks Liſbon Wine.

On Hand,
A quantity of Brandy, Hazle-Nuts in ſacks, &c.

Peter Blight.

October 17. d2w eo2w

This Day is Publiſhed,

By William Cobbett, oppoſite Chriſt-Church,

An Anſwer to Paine's Rights of Man,

By R. Makenzie, Eſq. of Edinburgh.

To which is added,

A Letter to Citizen Swanwick,

By Peter Porcupine.

The whole is dedicated to Doctor Joſeph Prieſtley, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, Citizen of America, and Deputy Elect to the National Convention of France.

Oct. 18.

The Subſcriber requeſts every Man

to whom he ſtands indebted, to meet at the City-Tavern on Thurſday afternoon, at FOUR O'CLOCK, PRECISELY, as he would wiſh, in the courſe of the evening, to convince every IMPARTIAL MAN he means to do him ſtrict juſtice. He will perſonally attend and bring his books with him, and be prepared to make ſuch propoſals to his creditors, as will, he hopes and flatters himſelf, be ſatisfactory.

GEORGE MEADE.

Fourth-ſtreet, Philad. 14th October, 1796.

On Saturday, the 22nd inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the City Tavern, (if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

An Elegant Houſe, No. 78,

In Walnut-ſtreet;

WHICH is twenty-five feet front by one hundred and ſeventy-one feet deep, with a lot adjoining, 20 1-2 feet wide by 72 feet 8 inches deep—(This lot is back of the houſe occupied by George Willing, Eſq.) The houſe is completely finiſhed in every reſpect. It is fifty feet deep, has two large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back one 22 feet by 18 1-2 feet; a handſome drawing-room 24 1-2 feet by 24 feet. The rooms below, the drawing-room and chambers adjoining, have mahogany doors, and theſe, as well as the rooms above them, have a communication with each other. The heighth in the firſt and ſecond ſtories is twelve feet, and have ſtuco cornices, and nine rooms up-ſtairs beſides the garrets, which are divided into three rooms: a good kitchen, waſh-houſe, milk and bathing-houſes, a large ice-houſe, a pump in the yard, and a three feet three inch alley that leads into Fourth-ſtreet. The cellars are laid with lime, and floored with two inch plank, and plaſtered. The yard is well paved and the houſe is clear of ground-rent. Two brick ſtables in Walnut-ſtreet, with two coach-houſes, one of them will hold two carriages the other one. The ſmalleſt ſtable has room for three, the largeſt for four horſes. It is 21 feet front on Walnut-ſtreet, by 30 feet 3 inches deep. They have excellent lofts over them. The building is arched and laid with lime and two inch plank, and will hold about one hundred pipes of wine; is clear of ground-rent, and has the privilege of an 11 and 1-2 feet alley that leads into Fifth-ſtreet.

Alſo, a large, Brick Store, 33 feet front on Fourth-ſtreet, by 50 feet deep, which might, at a ſmall expence, be turned into a handſome dwelling houſe, having been ſo contrived in the building. It has a yard, 48 feet 6 inches deep, by 24 feet wide; has a rain water pump, and other conveniences, and the cellar is laid with two inch plank, and is now rented at 40 dollars per month. This building is ſubject to a ground-rent of 11 3-4 dollars per annum. Purchaſers before the ſale may apply to the ſubſcriber, GEORGE MEADE,

Or R. FOOTMAN, & Co. Auctioneers.

Conditions of ſale are—on the Houſe and Lot in Walnut-ſtreet 1630 pounds on mortgage to be paid, this ſum upon paying the intereſt regularly, may lay for one year certain, and for a further time on the parties agreeing.

4800 Pounds on the firſt of Auguſt, 1797; the remainder of the purchaſe money will be taken in approved indorſed notes at 6, 9, and 12 months.

On the Store in Fourth-ſtreet, 1462 pounds, ten ſhillings, due 7th November 1796; the remainder in approved indorſed notes at 6, 9 and 12 months, with ſecurity on the premiſes till the whole is paid.

October 14.

The Members of the Society of the Sons of St. George eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, for the advice and aſſiſtance of Engliſhmen in diſtreſs, are requeſted to attend a quarterly meeting of the ſaid Society on Monday the 24th inſt. at one o'clock P. M. at the City Tavern.—The members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as the rules and regulations of the Society are to be conſidered.

A. Humphreys, Sec'ry.

Oct. 14, 1796.

The Cargo of the Polacre Independent,

CAPTAIN CATHCART, from Alicant and Liſbon, landing at the ſubſcribers wharf—

28 Pipes of Brandy
18 Bales of Spaniſh wool
3 do. of Anniſeed
7000 Buſhels of beſt Liſbon Salt
80 Boxes of Lemons

For ſale by WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

A L S O,

Seventy Hogſheads of prime JAMAICA SUGARS, received by the ſhip Dominick Terry, Capt. De Hart, from Kingſton.

Sept. 13. d

Juſt Imported,

Tin Plates in boxes
Sheet and bar Lead
Shot—all ſizes, patent and common
Copper bottoms and ſheets
Engliſh ſhoes and boots in caſes
Taunton Ale in caſks of 10 doz. each
Baſket Salt
Wool Cards
Gold Watches.

For Sale by

Simon Walker,
Dock-ſtreet.

Oct. 7. mwfrm

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Conſiſting of different ſizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ſhip Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

Juſt Landing,

At South ſtreet-wharf, from on board the ſhip Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Peterſburg,

The following Goods:

Ruſſia Sail Duck, firſt quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crath.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the Engliſh ſize.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in ſmall boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Iſinglaſs, 1ſt and 2nd ſort.
Horſe Hair uncurled.
Ruſſia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12.

SAIL CLOTH.

On Monday, the 31ſt inſt. will be Sold at Public Sale, at the Store of Meſſrs. George Hunter & Co. No. 153, Pearl ſtreet, New-York,

275 Pieces of the Beſt
Engliſh Weſt Country Sail Cloth,

By ſome perſons called Eaſt Coken, and by others Weſt Coken.—It is of known excellency: wears white, and does not mildew.

October 18 dt29th

To be Sold,

The Time of a ſmart, active Negro Lad,

Who has Eleven years to ſerve.

Enquire at No. 58, South Front-ſtreet.

October 18. §

For Sale,

Carolina Rice in whole and half tierces,
Cotton of Cayenne and Trinidad,
Soal Leather, entitled to drawback,
Boſton Beef, and
Mould and dipt candles.—Apply to

Iſaac Harvey, jun.
No. 5, South Water-ſtreet.

10th mo. 17. d3w.

For Sale,

By Jehu Hollingſworth, & Co.

25 hhds. Weſt-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels beſt Indigo, and,
A few thouſand buſhels of Turk's Iſland ſalt.

Oct. 17. d.

LANDING,

Out of different veſſels from England, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers on reaſonable terms,

Superfine and common cloths, and caſſimers
Ribbed and ſtriped do. do.
Blankets, mottled green and ſilk rugs.
Superfine blue, Claret, and common coatings,
Kerſeys, Bear-ſkins, plains and Halfthicks,
Swanſkins, Serges and Flannels,
Britiſh Ingrain Carpeting,
Hats aſſorted in caſes of 12 doz. each.
Chocolate chintzes, printed Callicoes and Handkerchiefs.
Scarlet Cardinals, and Scarlet Snail,
Yarn, Worſted, and Cotton hoſiery,
Beavers, Thickſetts, Velvets, Corduroys, &c. &c.
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. nails, and frying pans,
An aſſortment of Ironmongerry, Cutlery and a variety of India cotton, and ſilk goods.

Thomas & Joſhua Fiſher.
No. 5, Dock-ſtreet.

Alſo by the Glaſgow from Dublin,
1-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens aſſorted in boxes of 30 pieces,
do. Brown, Glazed Linnen.

Oct. 17. dtf.

For Sale,

50,000 Wt. Black Pepper, and a quantity of Mace, Nutmegs and Cloves,

Imported in the brig Mary, from Batavia, and entitled to the drawback. Apply to

John Wilcocks,
South Wharves, adjoining Ton Alley.

Who has to Let,

That ſpacious and convenient, three ſtory, Brick HOUSE, Nos. 59 and 61 South Water-ſtreet, lately occupied by Iſaac Hazlehurſt, Eſq. and admirably calculated for the accommodation of a dry good merchant in an extenſive line. Alſo, ſeveral excellent Warehouſes adjoining.

Oct. 15. d6

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of Madeira Wine, landing from on board the ſchooner Lucy, Capt. Prowſe, at Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber.

Robert Andrews,

Oct. 14. mwf No. 86, So. Wharves

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.

Have received per the William Penn, in addition to their own aſſortment,

A conſignment of twenty trunks of Calicoes, elegant London patterns; alſo a few caſes of handſome Buttons—Which will be ſold at a ſhort credit, on very reaſonable terms, by the package only.

Oct. 14. dtf

FOR SALE,

By N. and J. FRAZIER,

No. 95, S. Front-ſtreet,

Prime Boſton Beef, in barrels.
Georgia Cotton.
Carolina Rice and Indigo.
Sherry and Teneriffe Wines, of excellent quality.
Ravens Duck.
Indio Bandanno's.
Sewing Silks, various colours.
Coſſahs and Gurrahs.

Sept. 17. tu&w.

From the (Baltimore) FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this town (now in Paris) to his friend here, dated July 22d, 1796.

"I confeſs I like France wonderfully, particularly Paris—although it muſt be allowed that here the moral duties, ſuch as religion, chaſtity, &c. are laughed at. Amuſement and preſent enjoyment is ſought after by all ranks and ages—nevertheleſs, amongſt the crowd, characters of *real ſterling value* may be frequently met with—and certainly the infinite variety of entertainments, by which time may be eaſily and innocently enjoyed, reconciles one ſhortly, perhaps too ſoon, to the abſence of thoſe more ſolemn duties, which education has fixed in the mind. Religion, 'tis true, is no more! chaſtity is rare! honeſty is divided by ſelf-intereſt!—all that remains of the firſt is fixed internally, but externally deſtroyed! the ſecond *may be found*, but the public practice of it, even in appearance, would be ridiculous, becauſe the triumph of *nature* is conſidered as that of *reaſon*—and diſhoneſty is every where guarded againſt by cunning or prudence. The abſence then of theſe virtues is not looked upon as injurious to ſociety, and on the other hand every creature being in purſuit of what conſtitutes individual happineſs, it becomes a matter of no concern to others, what may be my purſuits, unleſs *ſelf intereſt* may be affected. Go where you will, all appear happy and contented (politics out of the queſtion.)

"There are eighteen theatres, every one of them crouded each night in the week, and ſome of them contain 10,000 ſouls—The public gardens and walks are innumerable, and never empty.—Fire-works, concerts, public balls [illegible] you will ſee the African dance with the European, and the natives of Aſia, with thoſe of America: in ſhort, where every creature is upon an equal footing) are every night, and almoſt every where—Conceive a walk ſurrounding the inner part of this great city: that is, a circle far within its outer limits, that goes directly round, except where it is cut off by the river, above and below; without it are ſtreets without number, within it, the moſt populous part of Paris; this ſtreet then, with a row of trees on each ſide, and a walk between them and the houſes, may be about ten miles round; nevertheleſs, every evening the old, painted *moſt ridiculouſly*, the young, *moſt lamentably*—men, women and children here aſſemble; chairs innumerable are placed, and this immenſe walk may be undertaken with males and females, ſeated promiſcuouſly on both ſides for the whole diſtance!—Search all the world, and Paris with all its *ſtinks, and God knows it is filthy enough*, is the place maugre all its imperfections, which ſtands ſuperior to all others under heaven, if there was no other thing to make it ſo, but the ſingle entertainment of "the gallery of paintings." which is 570 yards in length and contains the works of the nobleſt painters the world ever produced, ſelected from every country into which French ſucceſs has penetrated—Here every ſtranger is permitted to enter whenever he pleaſes."

Extract of another letter from a gentleman of this town, now at Paris, to his friend here, dated 23d July, 1796.

"The rapid ſucceſſes of the republic abſolutely dazzles the imagination, and would be held romantic, if related to have happened in former times.—The brilliant exploits of Buonaparte, for rapidity, far exceed the memorable actions related of Alexander. This young commander has the glory of conquering Italy, in leſs time than a connoiſſeur would take in examining its curioſities; and in a ſhort time, the extenſive gallery of paintings will contain innumerable teſtimonies to poſterity, of every work of art, ſent by him from the cities, where he planted *in their ſtead*, the ſtandard of the republic. The emperor is exhauſted, and it is even ſaid that he is become melancholy. It is certain ambaſſadors arrived here from Germany the day before yeſterday. I have it from reſpectable authority, that their firſt audience took place yeſterday.—They were introduced into the hall of the directory—They were received with the utmoſt ſternneſs.—Carnot was the organ of his compeers—"This paper," ſaid he, preſenting it to the ambaſſadors, "contains the terms upon which we are willing to make peace: from them we will never recede, unleſs obliged to do it on our knees. The *meeting is finiſhed*," added he; and without deigning to ſpeak another word, the directory retired. Methinks I ſee the aſtoniſhed *princes (for to be ſure they are nothing leſs)* of the moſt *Holy Empire too*.—No doubt the beſt orator among them was prepared to make a long ſpeech; but, alas! how are the mighty caſt down! the creſt fallen Auſtrians muſt bow to republican ſternneſs, and accept of ſuch conditions as it ſhall pleaſe them to offer. I believe there is much diſſatisfaction however reigning at preſent at Paris, nor will it ſurpriſe me to witneſs a ſpeedy exploſion. Rumors of freſh plots are every hour in circulation; anonymous papers are conſtantly handing about.—Laſt night there were thouſands diſtributed, calling upon the people to rouſe themſelves, and meet in various places to form aſſociations. The executive are very ſtrong, and the military guard will, whenever ſix or eight people aſſemble together, interpoſe and diſperſe them: this I have been a witneſs of. Perhaps nothing is more alarming than the diſcontents of the ſoldiery. The government itſelf is ſupported by military force; nevertheleſs, one of the encampments in the vicinity of the city lately mutinied, in conſequence of their pay being made in mandats, now at 96 per cent. diſcount, and for which no eatable can be procured. This body of men were inſtantly removed to another place; but it is now ſaid their ſucceſſors exhibit the ſame diſpoſition. Buonaparte is recalled, and Hoche, who has ſo fortunately terminated the internal war, was appointed in in his room. This was intended when the former accepted the command: but it is ſaid the directory thinks Buonaparte too much the friend of Talien."

Philadelphia, October 19.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the James, Conklin, at New-York from London, in 19 days, we have Engliſh papers to Sept. 10. Selections follow.

LONDON, September 7.

By the diſpatches received from Mr. Hammond, we learn, that his miſſion has failed *in toto*; the king of Pruſſia having not only rejected the propoſal made to him by our court, which went to guarantee to him certain very important territories and a ſea-port, *but received Mr. Hammond in the moſt ungracious manner!* This is an inſult not to be wondered at, after ſubmitting to ſuch an humiliation, as to apply to that very power which deceived us, broke faith with us, and cheated us of our money.

The object of Mr. Hammond's miſſion is ſaid to been two-fold: firſt, to aſcertain the final determination of the French government on the conditions of peace — and ſecondly, if that determination ſhould prove to be ſuch as to render the continuation of the war inevitable, to detach the Pruſſian monarch from his alliance with the French, and to induce him to rejoin that confederacy which he was the firſt to eſtabliſh, and the firſt to deſert. In both theſe points, Mr. Hammond has completely failed; and the failure has juſtified the apprehenſions of thoſe who were capable of forming any judgment of the preſent ſtate of continental affairs.

Some of our politicians are now convinced of what they ought to have ſeen long ago, that the royal plunderer of Poland is determined to take every poſſible advantage of the emperor's diſtreſſed ſituation. The petty ſtates too, at leaſt as many as are within his power will ſoon participate in the bleſſings of his paternal care and affection.

The demands of the French directory, as communicated through our late faithful ally, are ſaid to be ſuch as might be expected through ſuch a channel. In fact, they go clearly to prove one of two things—either that Pruſſia is not the channel by which negociations at all honourable to this country can be carried on; or, that that the directory will not, through any foreign medium, treat with our preſent miniſtry. We pretend not to determine which of theſe is the fact.

Mr. Hammond, after ſending Brooks, the meſſenger, to Vienna, with the reſult of his conferences at the court of Pruſſia, is himſelf on his return to London, and may be daily expected.

The emperor, we are told, is determined to defend his dominions to the laſt. It is natural he ſhould do ſo; but it is confidently reported, that he has no intention to carry on the war any longer; that he now labours to give peace to his dominions by a treaty with the French; and that, if nothing unforeſeen retard the negociations, a peace between theſe two powers will be concluded before the end of next month.

William Swift, a man of 93 years of age, was lately committed to the houſe of correction, at York, in order to take his trial at the next ſeſſions, for aſſaulting, with *intent to raviſh, three* girls, the eldeſt of whom is not twelve years old.

The emoluments of the offices held by the late earl of Mansfield, amounted to upwards of 19,000l. per ann. We do not complain that the moſt of them were *ſinecure* places: every man ought to have places ſuited to his *abilities*, and if Mr. Pitt has provided for many of his friends in this way, it is a proof that he knows exactly what they are fit for.

A baker was on Monday convicted in the penalty of 10l. 5s. on 42 ounces o. bread deficient in weight.

Two city Cocknies, who are about leaving town for the ſporting ſeaſon, actually bought two *Bull-Dogs* for pointers, at a ſhop in Holborn, laſt week.

One of the moſt ſimple and uſeful diſcoveries in Agriculture, comprehending paſturage, is to mix green, or new cut clover, with layers of ſtraw, in ricks and ſtacks. Thus the ſap and ſtrength of the clover is abſorbed by the ſtraw, which, thus impregnated, both horſes and cattle eat greedily; and thus the clover is dried, and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for ſecond crops of clover, or clover and rye-graſs.

AICHA, (in Bavaria), Aug. 15.

"The head-quarters of the archduke Charles are this day arrived at Singingen, near Neubourg, on the Danube. We are aſſured that the Auſtrian army will occupy an intrenched camp near Ratiſbon, whither the French threaten to penetrate."

STUTGARD, Auguſt 21.

"We have no authentic news from the army of general Moreau; we only know, that the diviſion of the right, under general Ferinot, has made great progreſs towards Augſbourg. In the laſt affairs which took place between the 12th and 14th, this general took upwards of 32 pieces of cannon, according to the report of perſons arrived from Ulm.

"The peaſants who had armed themſelves in the environs of Bregenz and Lindau, in imitation of thoſe in Tyrol, diſperſed at the approach of the French, and returned to their homes, very glad to get off ſo cheaply.

"There are hardly any more Frenchmen at Lindau; the corps that captured that city advances, without obſtacle, againſt Fueſſen, and the out-poſts are even reported to have reached the eaſt defiles of Tyrol.

"The army under the command of the Auſtrian general Wolf retreat to Welheim, Murrau, and Pottenkirch."

PARIS.

The executive directory ſent the following meſſage on the ſubject of the finances to the council of five hundred, on the 6th Fructidor (Aug. 23.)

"Citizens Legiſlators,

"The directory can no longer conceal from you the afflicting particulars which they receive from all quarters, of the ſituation of the troops, ſpread over the interior of the republic.

"For ſeveral months paſt their conſtancy has been put to the proof by the moſt painful privations; and while they have deplored their diſtreſs, the directory have more than once admired the reſignation with which the French ſoldiers know how to forget their wants, when thoſe of the country are recalled to their minds.

"So long as the directory could flatter themſelves with the proſpect of a melioration of the finances, which could put an end to a ſituation ſo critical, they ſuſtained the courage of the troops by hope, and ſtudiouſly concealed their alarms; but the evils have become too great to be any longer diſguiſed; and however painful this revelation may be, it is no longer poſſible to withhold it. The preſent alarming circumſtances demand it.

"The pay of the troops, that ſacred debt of the republic to the citizens who devote their lives to her ſervice, has not been diſcharged for ſeveral months; notwithſtanding the ſolicitations of the government, the treaſury could not afford the neceſſary ſupply—it had not the means.

"All contracts are ſuſpended from the inability of the public treaſury to fulfil their engagements; the ſupplies of proviſions are exhauſted, and not a hope of recruiting them remains; in almoſt every part they have been obliged to have recourſe to requiſitions; but this meaſure, the employment of which is always fatal, has only ſupplied very inſufficient reſources; and it is particularly dangerous in thoſe departments, in which civil war has made ſuch ravages as will require a long time to repair."

"In ſeveral parts of the republic the ſubſiſtence of the troops has been expoſed to failure, the diſtribution has rarely been made in the proportion determined by the law, and has often been wholly ſuppreſſed for ſeveral days; the nouriſhment of the troops, when moving from place to place, which hitherto has only been ſupported by the advances made by perſons in power, is on the point of failing in all the departments. Laſtly, and this confeſſion is the moſt afflicting to the directory to make, in ſeveral of the Hoſpitals they have been obliged to refuſe the ſick ſoldier the bed that was neceſſary for the re-eſtabliſhment of his health.

"Diſcouraged by the diſorganization of all parts of the ſervice, the agents abandon their poſts, to eſcape the numerous complaints that are preferred, and which they are unable to anſwer. In many places, money deſtined for other purpoſes, has been taken by force from the public cheſts to ſupply the wants of the troops, and thoſe illegal proceedings have found their excuſe in the imperious law of neceſſity. Every day couriers arrive to bring to the directory aid to the War Miniſter the news of ſome new calamity or the dread of ſome new danger.

"The directory conjure you, citizens repreſentatives, to fix your whole attention on the afflicting picture which they now preſent to you, and to deviſe ſome means for ſupplying the public treaſury with the neceſſary reſources for the ſubſiſtence of the troops of the interior: the moſt rigid œconomy ſhall be obſerved in the expenditure of ſuch funds, and the reforms which the directory are preparing, will ſoon diminiſh the expences and the demands.

"The armies which are out of France, nouriſhed by victory, no longer occupy the thoughts of the government, except by the recital of their ſucceſſes; all their ſolicitude then muſt be directed to the troops of the interior, who have claims equally ſtrong on the gratitude of the country, and who can only obtain from the country the relief which ſhe owes to her defenders.

"REVELLIERE-LEPAUX, Preſident.
"LEGARDE, Secretary-General."

CAMBRIDGE, Auguſt 27.

Brutal Outrage at Yarmouth.

Mr. Thelwall, who has been for ſome time delivering a Courſe of Lectures on Civil Hiſtory, and particularly on the laws and revolutions of Rome, at Norwich, received a ſtrong invitation from ſeveral of the principal inhabitants of Yarmouth to repeat them in that town. Mr. Hurry, one of the firſt merchants in that place, having lent one of his warehouſes for the purpoſe, and ſeveral gentlemen having entered into a ſubſcription to fit it up in a proper way, Thelwall accepted the invitation.

On the firſt and ſecond nights, a party was formed, conſiſting of two or three Clergymen, ſome officers of the Militia, (moſt of them diſguiſed in coloured cloaths) a fellow employed to look after the emigrants, and a hanger-on or two (place expectants) of government, who attempted to breed a diſturbance in the lecture-room, while a parcel of boys without, inſtigated by a naval officer, who offered them five guineas if they would pull down the houſe, co-operated with the detachment within, by all the noiſe and uproar they were capable of making. The diſturbers, however, were put to complete confuſion by the firmneſs, general concord, and diſcreet good humour of the company. The third night arrived, and a tremendous night it was. Upwards of two hundred auditors, of both ſexes, and of all ages, moſtly of genteel people, aſſembled, and the lecture proceeded for ſome time with the utmoſt tranquillity: but about eight o'clock a banditti, conſiſting of upwards of ſixty ſailors, armed with bludgeons, who came on ſhore (evidently for the eſpecial purpoſe) from a frigate and a cutter lying in the roads, ſuddenly ruſhed into the room, attempted to ſeize the orator, and having put out the lights, they promiſcuouſly and unmercifully beat almoſt every perſon preſent, without reſpect either of age or ſex, there being between 20 and 30 well-dreſſed ladies among the audience. Having completely cleared the room which was a Malthouſe ſituated on the walls, they broke to pieces the tribunal and benches, deſtroyed the orator's books, the "Roman antiquities of Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis," "Plutarch's Lives," and Moyle's treatiſe on "the Lacedemonian government"; and after ſinging God ſave the King, returned to the ſea ſhore, where ſignal lights being hung out from the above ſhips, they all immediately took to their boats, and re-embarked on board their reſpective veſſels.

They were obſerved to be headed by two perſons who acted as officers, and about ſix of them had cutlaſſes, who guarded the outer-door, whilſt thoſe with bludgeons entered the room, and one of the former deſperadoes wantonly aimed a blow at a perſon, which cut through the ſilk handkerchief about his neck, and would probably have fatally wounded him but for the ſtuffing incloſed therein.

The ſituation of thoſe in the room was too horrid for deſcription; the ſhrieks of the women, who were brutally aſſailed with the moſt violent blows equally with the men, and the ruſhing forward towards the door, every one trying to effect their eſcape, created a ſcene of confuſion ſcarcely to be paralleled. Many perſons loſt their hats, and ſome their wigs. the cloaths were nearly rent off the backs of ſeveral, and theſe, with ſome of the ladies' cloaks and ſhawls, many covered with blood, were carried off in triumph by the ſailors. Mr. Samuel Hurry, a ſhip owner, beſides being much beat, loſing his hat and wig, and having his coat torn, had his pocket-book and money ſtolen from him. The number of broken heads was innumerable, few eſcaping without ſome blows; among thoſe who received much injury were Chriſtopher Atkinſon, Eſq. M. P. Ebenezer Hollick, Eſq. of Whittleſford, near Cambridge; Capt. Flynn, of the packet; Mr. Bell, Collector of the Cuſtoms; Mr. Burrett, ſurgeon; an officer in the Oxfordſhire militia; and a lady in a ſtate of pregnancy. A young man who lives with Mr. Ferrier, woollen-draper, and another perſon, are ſo much hurt from their ſkulls being fractured, as to excite great apprehenſions for their fate; and it is next to a miracle that many perſons were not murdered.

The deſign of the crew was evidently to ſeize on Thelwall, and carry him on ſhip-board, and they had twice nearly ſecured him, but on the firſt attempt he preſented a piſtol to the head of one of them, exclaiming, "offer the leaſt violence and you are a dead man;" they then deſiſted, and he eſcaped. He was a ſecond time attacked coming out of the room, but was reſcued by ſome ſpirited young men, who ſafely conducted him to the houſe of a friend, which the gang afterwards threatened to enter and deſtroy, but did not proceed.

One of the gang is ſaid to have been carried off dangerouſly wounded, ſome ſay killed, by blows ſuppoſed to have been received from his companions in the general ſcuffle.

The firſt perſons who eſcaped from this long conflict, applied immediately to the Mayor, then at the Aſſembly, for aſſiſtance to ſuppreſs the riot; but, inſtead of being attended to, one of them was threatened himſelf with commitment, and one of the perſons in company with this chief-magiſtrate indecently exclaimed, and met with no rebuke, that "it ſerved the people right, and as for the damn'd Lecturer, he hoped they would beat him to pieces." At length the Mayor, ſlightly anſwered to one of the applications that was made—"Well, lord Spencer may ſend the ſoldiers if he pleaſes". But as it is well known that the military cannot act without the preſence of the Magiſtrate, lord Spencer, who expreſſed his readineſs to aſſiſt on a legal requiſition, was obliged to decline making uſe of this verbal permiſſion.

A French paper relates the following anecdote:—Few people now remember, that on the 2d of March, 1784, the famous Aeronant, Blanchard, drew an immenſe concourſe of people to the *Champ de Mars*, in Paris, to ſee him aſcend in a balloon.—Every thing was prepared at twelve o'clock, Blanchard was about to get into the boat, when a young ſcholar of the military ſchool ruſhed forward with his ſword in his hand, with an intention of aſcending with him; Blanchard would not conſent, but neither his intreaties, nor the exclamation of the croud, whoſe curioſity was delayed by this circumſtance, could induce the young man to give up his deſign.—A perſon went to inform the Governor of the military ſchool, who immediately ordered him to deſcend from the balloon, which he refuſed, and even attempted to cut the cord with his ſword, but was prevented. The *ci-devant* Marquis de Valerie ſeized him, and dragged him out of the balloon.—In ſpite of the delay which his obſtinacy cauſed to the public, his courage and enthuſiaſm excite admiration. This event cauſed much converſation at Paris; it was forgot, becauſe every thing is forgotten in time. Do you know citizens, who this young adventurer was, who ſhewed ſo much courage?—It was Buonaparte. This trait calls to mind the childhood of Alcibiades.—It frequently happens, that in the infancy of great men, preſages are given of their future glory.

Friday ſe'nnight a boy about three years old, ſon of a labouring man, at St. George's, Gloucesterſhire, went into a neighbour's houſe, where ſome poiſoned water was for deſtroying flies, which being within reach of the child, he took it up, and drank it, and notwithſtanding every medical aſſiſtance was immediately given him, he expired in the moſt excruciating agonies about four hours after.

The following accident happened lately at Jourdan Houſe, near Ilminſter. A workman, from London, employed on the building there, had paid his addreſſes to a young woman of the neighbourhood, who having a ſuſpicion that he was a married man, took an opportunity on Sunday ſe'nnight to queſtion him cloſely reſpecting that circumſtance; he denied it with oaths, and called for the vengeance of heaven if he was not an unmarried perſon: However ſingular it may appear, it is a fact, that he had ſcarce uttered the words, when he fell back from the place where they were ſitting, and expired almoſt immediately. He was a very profane wretch, and has left a wife and family.

In conſequence of an information laid at the office by ſeveral of the inhabitants of Charles court in the Strand, of a riotous aſſembly being held in a public houſe in that court, a ſearch warrant was iſſued, and a party of the patrole went to the houſe on Tueſday night, where they found a common hop was held, and on entering the room they apprehended ſeventeen chimney ſweepers, nine duſtmen, and a black ſidler. They were brought before the magiſtrate, and underwent an examination: the greater part found ſureties for their good behaviour.

The Vienna Gazette ſtates that "field marſhal Wurmſer, before he retreated to the Tyrol, had thrown in 15,000 freſh troops into Mantua; and drawn out all the battalions that had defended the place during the ſiege. The artillery and ammunition which the French left behind them when they raiſed the ſiege, have been ſafely conveyed into the city. The park of artillery, of 100 pieces of cannon, which the French left behind them at Borgoforte, has been of no uſe to us, having been thrown into the river."

The emperor has iſſued a proclamation, in which he calls upon his ſubjects to take up arms, to avert the danger which threatens them, from the deſtructive progreſs of the French; but expreſſes his reſolution not to have recourſe, but in the laſt extremity, to thoſe violent meaſures to which the enemy have been ſolely indebted for the ſucceſs of their arms. He profeſſes a juſt reliance on the fidelity of his ſubjects, for whom he avows a firm attachment.

By the mail from Liſbon, information is ſaid to have been received, that the Portugueſe court have agreed to the demand made by the French of twenty-five millions of cruſades, but has refuſed to break off the commercial intercourſe with England.

LONDON, September 9.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The indirect attempt of miniſters to negociate with the French republic, having failed, we are happy to hear, that, waving every little, paltry conſideration of etiquette on a buſineſs ſo ſeriouſly momentous, they have, with much wiſdom and propriety, finally determined to meet the queſtion of WAR or PEACE, in the moſt fair, open and honorable manner, unaided, or rather unembarraſſed, by the intervention of any other power.

Mr. Hammond's interview with the king of Pruſſia, although it did not produce the advantages which were expected to reſult from it, nevertheleſs enabled that gentleman to aſcertain at leaſt one very material and important fact, namely, "That the French government had not the ſmalleſt objection to treat with this country—but that, for the purpoſe of ſupporting their conſtitution in the eyes of their country, and of proving to all Europe the ample conſolidation of the republic, any propoſition the Britiſh cabinet might have to make on the ſubject of PEACE, muſt be made in a direct and unequivocal manner to the directory itſelf."

In conſequence of this intimation, the cabinet immediately proceeded to deliberate on the queſtion; and, after conſiderable debate, it was at length decided that an accredited agent ſhould be ſent immediately to Paris, inveſted with all the neceſſary powers for opening a negociation with the executive directory, and empowered to ſubmit to them ſuch terms as our miniſters are willing to agree to, for the purpoſe of reſtoring peace to Europe. Thoſe terms are already drawn up.—We are well aſſured they have been dictated by ſincerity, and that they are at once ſo liberal, wiſe, and honorable, as to afford the moſt rational ground of hope that they cannot fail to produce the moſt favorable impreſſion not only upon the members of the French government, but upon the French nation at large, eſpecially when it is conſidered that the executive directory, (owing to the preſent ruinous ſtate of their finances, and the diſtreſſed condition of their affairs, independent of the recent check they have experienced in Germany) muſt be as anxious to bring the war to a ſpeedy termination, as either of the powers with whom they have to contend. Of the nature of the propoſitions we are not yet correctly informed—but it has been hinted to us, from a quarter of the greateſt reſpectability, that the grand baſis of the propoſed negociation is likely to be, a reſtoration of all our conqueſts in the Weſt-Indies, during the preſent war, and a formal ceſſion of the whole of the conquered territories on the left bank of the Rhine. The enemy, on their part, to evacuate the Milaneſe, and all the other countries of Italy now in their power.

The perſon whom miniſters have made choice of to carry into execution this important object, is the Hon. Thomas Grenville, a gentleman of acknowledged abilities in the diplomatic line, and every way qualified for the weighty truſt, adding to a profound and extenſive knowledge, an elegance of addreſs and manners, that has ever rendered him reſpected and admired.—He was employed on a very important miſſion to France towards the concluſion of the laſt war, and proved himſelf, although then very young, to be perfectly adequate to the taſk.

Mr. Grenville is to be accompanied by an official gentleman as his ſecretary, and as ſoon as the neceſſary paſſport is procured for him from the French government, it is intended he ſhall embark with his ſuite, on board a frigate at Brighton, for Dieppe.

By this determination of miniſters to reſtore the bleſſings of peace, they at once reſcue themſelves from the injurious imputations daily laviſhed againſt their intentions, and demonſtrate to their countrymen the ſincerity of their deſire to relinquiſh a conteſt, the further proſecution of which, whatever neceſſity there was for its commencement, can be deemed neither expedient, profitable, or ſafe. That perfect ſucceſs may attend their commendable efforts, muſt be the earneſt prayer of every Briton, actuated by a regard for his country, or a wiſh for its proſperity and happineſs.

The bank has lately refuſed to diſcount the bills of ſome of the moſt reſpectable houſes in the city.

The order of council for permitting ſmall veſſels to be made from England, to countries in the occupation of the French, is chiefly intended to procure purchaſers from Holland, for the immenſe quantities of goods with which the ware-houſes of our Eaſt-India company are filled, and for which there is no immediate demand in England. This order has been fondly, but raſhly, ſuppoſed to be a ſymptom of approaching peace. Its object is ſolely a commercial one, that of inducing countries to make payments here, which would of courſe withhold them, if they were prevented from receiving any in return.

September 10.

His majeſty, we are aſſured, is decidedly in favor of an immediate peace, and has expreſſed his determination to uſe every means in his power to bring about that deſirable object, with as little delay as poſſible.

Mr. Ellſworth, a treaſury meſſenger, was laſt night diſpatched with letters to the court of Naples, which are ſaid to be of the greateſt importance. The general report at the treaſury is, that they contain the terms which this court intend to propoſe to the French directory, in order to obtain a general peace.

A meſſenger was ſent off to Vienna on Thurſday, with the determination of our cabinet to propoſe terms of peace to the French government.

The party writers are now more enraged at Mr. Pitt's conduct than ever, becauſe he is determined to make propoſals to the French of ſo liberal and equitable a nature, that if peace does not reſult from them, the failure will not be imputable to the Britiſh cabinet. The indirect means lately had recourſe to by miniſters to obtain peace, was deemed by thoſe writers arrogant and filly, and the open and honorable line of conduct, now adopted by them, is termed a degrading humiliation. Say, gentlemen, which way will you have it?

There is ſomething extraordinary in the preſent aſpect of our affairs. If appearances are to be truſted, we are offering peace to France, and about to engage in a war with Spain! Is it to be expected that the former will accede to any terms of peace in which the latter is not included? Would Spain engage in a war with Great-Britain, if not well aſſured of the aid of France? There is but one mode of ſolving theſe difficulties, which is by ſuppoſing that our miniſters, properly ſacrificing all punctilio, are determined to try whether all differences may not be ſettled at the ſame time, and the complaints of Spain done away in a congreſs at Paris.

September 12.

It appears at preſent to be the determination of miniſters to aſſemble parliament on the 27th inſt. unleſs ſome new occurrence ſhould intervene to render it neceſſary to poſtpone the meeting to a later period. The propoſed negociations with the French directory are intended, in the mean time, to be carried on with the utmoſt zeal.

Bruſſels papers to the 3d inſt. have been received, which ſtate, on the authority of a letter from Pyrmont, that the Pruſſian troops have received orders to act offenſively againſt any armed body that may enter Franconia, except the French.

It is underſtood in the beſt informed circles, that the principal part of the ſupplies for the enſuing year are to be raiſed by borrowing three ſhillings in the pound on all landed property above 400l. per annum. This forced loan the miniſter propoſes to pay off in three years.

By the return of the ſeveral regiments of militia in this kingdom, which has juſt been made to the war office, it appears that the eſtabliſhment is beyond expectation reſpectable and formidable.

Mr. Jackſon who is going to Paris on the important pacific miſſion, is ſon to Doctor Jackſon, Prebend of St. Paul's, and the Protege of the Duke of Leeds, who is his godfather. This gentleman is ſaid to poſſeſs the moſt ſplendid abilities; though a young man he has been entruſted with ſeveral important negociations, which reflected the higheſt honour on his talents and diſcretion. A ſhort time after he had been introduced into the office of ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, at the age of eighteen, he was appointed ſecretary of legation to the Court of Berlin, at the time when a rupture was expected with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, on account of the diſpute reſpecting Oczakow. He has ſince been employed on a ſpecial miſſion to the Court of Vienna, previous to the meeting of Parliament laſt year; and he has alſo acted as ſecretary to the embaſſy, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, previous to the arrival there of Lord Bute.

Sir Sydney Smith, it is reported, is at preſent cloſely confined in the priſon of the Temple at Paris.

PARIS, Auguſt 31.

In the ſecret committee of the Council of Five Hundred, the Treaty of Alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between France and Spain, was read. It is no other than the Family Compact under a new form, and accommodated to preſent circumſtances.

It is agreed, that whichever of the two powers ſhall be attacked, the other ſhall immediately furniſh 15 ſail of the line, 18,000 foot, and 6000 cavalry to the aid of its ally. The veſſels ſhall act either ſeparately or unitedly, at the will of the power which demands aſſiſtance.

The 18th article imports that it is particularly againſt the Engliſh that theſe united forces are to act: This treaty may therefore be regarded as a declaration of war on the part of Spain againſt England.

This treaty, which was ſigned at Madrid by General Perignon and the Prince of Peace, was referred to a ſpecial committee.

Iriſh Linens, &c.

Imported per the ſhips Glaſgow, from Dublin, Liberty, from Cork, and brig Mentor, from Belfaſt,

4-4 and 7-8 Wide IRISH LINENS,

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Aſſorted from 11d. to 4s. ſterling—Alſo 5-4 wide Sheetings, and low priced yarn and worſted Hoſe.

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The above mentioned Goods are all entitled to the drawback, and will be diſpoſed of by the package on reaſonable terms.

James, Clibborn & Engliſh,
No. 6, N. Front-ſtreet.

10th mo. 19th. dtf

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his ſchool on Monday the 31ſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the ſame days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The firſt practiſing ball to be on Tueſday evening, the firſt of November, and to be continued every Tueſday, during the ſeaſon.

For terms, &c, enquire at his houſe, No. 134, Market ſtreet.

Oct. 17. eotf.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No IV.

MANY further similar illustrations might be made of the ex-secretary's *philosophical* talents from his *notes on Virginia*; these may for the present suffice. At a future opportunity, we may find leisure to notice his very extraordinary *penal code*, and his whimsical system of *retaliation*, his *wise* attempt to refute the account of the *deluge*, (evidently stated by Moses to be a *miracle*) by a recurrence to philosophical and merely *natural* principles; and sundry other philosophical absurdities. His plagiary *report* on *weights and measures* will be adverted to under another head.

After these specimens of his talents, these elaborate productions of his mind, we may safely venture to withhold from Thomas Jefferson the title of philosopher.

But we should incur no danger in yielding to his claim in the fullest extent, because it must be obvious to the plainest understandings, and to men of the smallest experience in public life, that of all beings, a philosopher, makes the worst politician, that if any one circumstance more than another, could disqualify Mr. Jefferson for the Presidency, it would be the charge of his being a philosopher. Not believing him to possess any thing more than the *mask* of philosophy, *my* objection to his election would certainly not rest on that ground; but as there may be some, who, having read his works superficially, may have been deceived by that character, which is sometimes acquired, because no one has been at the trouble to scrutinize and strip it of its borrowed garb, to them I repeat that, admitting him to be a most learned philosopher, such a character alone creates his disqualification for the Presidency.

In turning over the page of history, we find it teeming with evidences of the ignorance and mismanagement of philosophical politicians. The great *Locke* was employed to frame a constitution for Carolina; but it abounded so much with regulations, inapplicable to the state of things for which it was designed, so full of *theoretic whimsies*, that it was soon thrown aside. *Condorcet*, a particular friend of our American philosopher, was a great French philosopher, his constitution of 1793, contains more absurdities than were ever before piled up in any system of Government; it was so radically defective that its operation was never even attempted; Condorcet's political follies, and the wretched termination of his career are well known; he had philosophy enough to know how to raise a storm, but not enough to avert its effects. The affairs of France have since been more ably conducted (except during the short aristocracy of Robespierre) by men who are good politicians, but fortunately for France, *not philosophers*.

Rittenhouse was a great philosopher, but the only proof we have had of his political talents was his suffering himself to be wheedled into the Presidency of the Democratic Society of Philadelphia, a society with which he was even ashamed to associate, tho' cajoled and flattered into the *loan* of his *name*. Many other instances might be adduced.

The characteristic traits of a philosopher, when he turns politician are, timidity, whimsicalness, a disposition to reason from certain principles, and not from the true nature of man, a proneness to predicate all his measures on certain theories, formed in the recess of his cabinet, and not, as they ought to be, on the existing state of things and circumstances; an inertness of mind, as applied to governmental policy, a wavering of disposition when great and sudden emergencies demand promptness of decision and energy of action. If the laws are opposed and insurrection raises its crest, the insurgents will always calculate on the weakness and indecision of the executive (if a philosopher) and they will be justified in their calculations, for he will hesitate till all is lost; he will be wandering in the labyrinths of philosophical speculations, moralizing on the sin of spilling human blood, and foolishly persuading himself that mankind can always be reclaimed and brought back to their duty by wholesome advice. His mind will be constantly attracted to his favorite pursuits, and his presidential duties, of course, be postponed to more pleasing avocations.

Let us suppose one of these exploring and profound philosophers elected President of the United States, and a foreign minister, on his first introduction into his cabinet, surprizing him in the act of inspecting the *skin and the scarf skin* of a *black and* a *white pig*, in order to discover the causes of difference which nature has created in their colour, or with the same view anatomizing the kidnies and glands of a Negro to ascertain the *nature of his secretions?* Would not the minister's first observation be, that the philosopher would be much better employed in his retirement at home, and his second, that such a President would furnish excellent materials for him to make use of?

What respect would the officers of government entertain for a president, whom they should find, on waiting on him for instructions, that he was busily engaged in impaling a butterfly or contriving with assiduous perseverance an* easy chair of new construction? Would not an attention to these littlenesses make him the ridicule of the world? The great WASHINGTON was, thank God, no philosopher; had *he* been one, we should never have seen his great military exploits; we should never have prospered under his wise administration. There is another characteristic trait in philosophers highly dangerous, namely, their extreme *openness to flattery*, a flatterer will be always sure to gain a philosopher's affections; a philosophical president will be consequently most influenced by *that nation which flatters most*; which that is, need not be mentioned: if their agents do not fail in this national qualification, such a president will be their most devoted servant: he will also be perpetually surrounded by a swarm of domestic flatterers; and as they are generally the basest of characters, the companions he will be attached to, and the measures they will promote, may without difficulty be predicted.

* Who has not heard from the Secretary the praises of his wonderful Whirligig Chair, which had the miraculous quality of allowing the person seated in it to turn his head, without moving his tail? Who has not admired his fertile genius in the production of his Epicurean side-board, and other Gim Krackery?

But although I have thus denied to Mr. Jefferson the title of a *real philosopher*, I am ready to allow that he possesses the *inferior* characteristics, and the *externals* of philosophy. To a mind, ambitious of passing with the world for a philosopher, the first were easily acquired, the last as easily assumed. The inferior characteristics as applied to the science of politics, are a want of steadiness, a constitutional indecision and versatility, visionary, wild and speculative systems, and various other defective features, which have been already pourtrayed—Indeed so unsettled is the mind of a *would be* philosopher, so capricious and versatile are the principles of these *philosophical mimics*, that they attempt to reconcile the most irreconcilable theories, and to justify the most inconsistent acts by the same standard. Thus you will find these *pretenders* to philosophy, at one moment, coolly justifying the most attrocious and *sanguinary cruelties*, provided they are *means* to a certain favorite *end*; at another cautiously dissuading from vigorous, tho necessary measures, lest they might fatally issue, in the shedding of human blood. *Condorcet* and *Brissot* were like Jefferson, reputed philosophers; they set up certain wild and impracticable theories of government; among them, of course, the emancipation of the negroes in the French West-Indies, and, of course, the massacre of the whites, and the desolation of the colonies: this was represented to them, by a deputation from the colonies, warning them of the fatal consequences of their principles. What was *Philosopher Condorcet's* reply? Attend to it, Citizens of the Southern States!! He answered with true philosophic calmness, "*Perish all* "*the colonists*, rather than that we should deviate one tittle from our principles." This is the *enlightened* Condorcet, to whom his friend Jefferson, stimulated by a sympathetic philanthropy, sent Banneker's Almanac, as the highest proof of his admiration of the Negro's work This is the *same Condorcet* who could, with calmness, see the colonies laid waste, and thousands of aged colonists and innocent women and children massacred, and yet was perpetually preaching up philanthropy and universal benevolence. *Brissot* was much such another character, they both deservedly met the same fate.

As ignorant people are often imposed upon by an appearance of philosophy, those, who have ambitious designs, readily assume its *externals*: these consist in a ridiculous affectaton of simplicity and humility in a thousand frivolities, and little puerile tricks, which always render the performer contemptible in the eyes of discerning people, who soon discover that under the assumed cloak of humility, lurks the most *ambitious spirit*, the most overweening pride and hauteur, and that the *externals* of simplicity and humility afford but a flimsy veil to the *internal* evidences of aristociatic splendor, sensuality and epicureanism.

Mr. Jefferson has been held up and characterized by his friends as "the quiet, modest retiring philosopher—as the plain, simple, unambitious republican. He shall not now, for the first time, be regarded as the intriguing incendiary—the aspiring turbulent competitor, unless facts shall warrant the suggestion: of these an enlightened public must judge.

What, if a quiet, modest, unambitious philosopher at a delicate crisis, withdrawing himself from a post of duty, from an alledged attachment to philosophical pursuits, and a strong antipathy to public honors, should immediately devote his hours of retirement *to mature his schemes of concealed ambition*, and at the appointed time, come forth the undisguised *candidate for the highest honors*, and for the most arduous station to which ambition can aspire?

Would not *this trait* alone sufficiently mark his character and his views?

To some few of his fellow citizens, this may perhaps be the *first time* his real character has been discovered; but let *them* recollect that there is always "*a first time*," when characters studious of artful disguises are unveiled, when the vizor of stoicism is plucked from the brow of the epicurean, when the plain garb of quaker simplicity is stripped from the concealed voluptuary, when *Cæsar, coyly refusing* the proffered diadem, is found to be Cæsar *rejecting* the trappings, "but tenaciously *grasping* the *substance* of *imperial domination*." PHOCION.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1796.

The brig Molly, Captain Medlin, arrived yesterday from the West-Indies, caught on fire last night, and considerable damage was done before the fire could be got under.

From the Aurora.

In the City, though the republicans have not proved able to carry their several tickets, yet the popularity of John Swanwick, acquired by his firm opposition to the British treaty, has secured his re-election, notwithstanding the arts and industry employed against him, in this center of British influence and aristocratic corruption.

EXTRACT.

——— "In the old world, if the inhabitant of the north be compelled, by a decayed frame, to seek in southern climes, under a more genial sun, a shelter from the rude wintry blasts; or the debilitated native of the south require the bracing of the northern air; each must relinquish the government, laws, religion, and habits, to which he has been accustomed from his youth, and expose himself to all the embarrassments of an alien society and an unknown dialect: But here, the citizens, bordering on the St. Mary's or the St. Croix, on the Atlantic or the Ohio, may mutually interchange their homes, and seek the benefits of a more friendly clime; and each shall find, in every region, equal liberty and just laws, a fostering government, the same people, the same language, the same religion." [*Smith's Oration.*]

MILITIA MUSTER.

FRIDAY the 21st inst. being the day appointed for the 5th regiment of the Philadelphia Militia to muster, the Officers and Soldiers thereof are requested to parade accordingly on that day, with their arms and accoutrements, at the Centre Square, at 12 o'clock at noon:—should any of the regiment be in want of arms for the occasion, the commanding-officer will, on a timely application, procure a supply.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Lt. Col.

Philadelphia, October 17

☞ THE First Troop of Horse, will parade at the Middle-Ferry, on Monday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon: the attendance of every gentleman is expected. Oct. 19.

ELECTION.

A true statement of the votes for a Senator for the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware.

	Newlin.	Pearson.
City of Philadelphia,	1424	959
County ditto,	1146	1212
County of Delaware,	438	261
	3008	2432
	2432	
	576 majority for Newlin,	
	instead of 127, as has been published.	

RETURNS,

For LANCASTER BOROUGH and COUNTY.

Governor.	Thomas Mifflin	1758
Congress.	John W. Kittera	1679
	William Webb	77
Senator.	Matthias Barton	953
	Alexander Scott	879
Assembly.	Richard Keys	1729
	Jeremiah Brown	1429
	Abraham Carpenter	1442
	Thomas Boude	1003
	John Hopkins	943
	Samuel Boyd	765
	James Ross	739
	Abraham Witmer	707
	Caleb Cope	481
	Daniel Buckley	341
	Patterson Bell	277
	John Eckman	251
Commissioner.	John Hambright	958

The following gentlemen, then, appear to be duly elected.

Governor.	Thomas Mifflin.
Congress.	John W. Kittera.
Senator.	Matthias Barton.

Assembly.

Richard Keys	Thomas Boude
Jeremiah Brown	John Hopkins
Abraham Carpenter	Samuel Boyd.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, October 14.

ATTACK ON HALIFAX.

An arrival on Wednesday last at Cape-Ann, 6 days before fell in with a French fleet of 11 sail of the line and 6 frigates, from France, bound on an expedition against Halifax. They were then about 10 leagues west of that place, and detained the above vessel 6 hours, examining her very closely, during which time the captain had the fullest evidence of their being French, and of their force and destination. Halifax has been lately strengthened in its force, and has a trained militia and two or three regiments of regular troops (including a provincial.) Prince Edward commands there. The naval force, which will probably be at the place, must be inconsiderable. They have a well finished magazine of naval and military stores, and a superb dock yard at the above place.

Capt. Atwood, from Shelburne, in 5 days learnt there of the landing of the French on Newfoundland—but heard nothing of any French fleet near Halifax.

A rumour was circulating yesterday, that the French were repulsed at Newfoundland with great slaughter. Our best exertions could not trace this rumour to any authentic source.

It is said a gentleman from Nova-Scotia, informs, that admiral Murray's whole squadron, consisting of 13 ships, was at Halifax, last week. If so, it will enable the British to make a considerable defence against the French, who are supposed to have attacked the place; though the acquisition will be more important if it finally surrenders to the republicans.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

The following are the claims by which the Spanish court *justify* their invasion of Portugal.

1. *Jure primitivæ donationis*—By right of the first deed of gift from Alphonso, king of Arragon, who had furnished Henry, the bastard, of Lorrain, with an army to conquer Portugal, on condition of marrying his daughter.

2. *Jure successionis*—As the right of succession is pretended (in the law language of Spain) thence to be indefeasible.

3. *Jure posterioris donationis*—By right of a second gift, when the cardinal Sebastian's brother re-delivered it to Philip II.—He and his son Philip III. thence held the crown of Portugal, till it was wrested from them by the revolution of Braganza.

Such is the state of Portugal, which, while we are writing, is, two probably, in the possession of the French and Spanish arms.

The unfortunate Louis XVIII. rejected and expelled from all the territories of his relations, has at last found an asylum at Blandenburgh, in the dominions of the duke of Brunswick, where he arrived on the 27th of August.

Thomas Macdonald, esq. councellor at law, has been appointed one of the two commissioners to come to America, on the part of his Britannic majesty, pursuant to the late treaty with the United States.

By a message from the directory of France, it appears, that a standing army, in times of profound peace, must be maintained, to the amount of 170,000 men.—This force, and the expence, are arranged acording to the following estimate:

	Men.	Livres.
Infantry	100,000	35,000,000
Horse	40,000	30,000,000
Artillery and engineers,	16,000	20,000,000
Gens d'armes	6,000	6,000,000
Veterans	5,000	2,000,000
Guards of the legislative body and the directory	2,000	3,000,000
Staff, commandants, and commissaries of war	1,000	3,000,000
Allowances		1,000,000
Military police and instruction		1,000,000
	170,000	100,000,000

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.

ARRIVED.		Days.
Ship John Hodsman, prize to the French		
Brig Amelia, Houston	Cape-Nichola-Mole	15
Molly, Meddlin	Port-au-Prince	21
Polly, Monk	Havannah	32
Sally, Guyer	Gonaives	26
Liberty, Dour	St. Kitts	14
Sch'r Hannan, Pippen	Jeremie	32
Dove, Cain	do.	33
Hawk, Hunt	St. Croix	12
Nancy, Davidson	Miraguane	32
Sloop Hope, Foster	do.	29
CLEARED.		
Ship Roebuck, Shewell	Hamburgh	
James, Garret	Halifax and France	

The brig Polly, Nye, from Havanna to Philadelphia, put into Norfolk in distress.

The schooner Betsey, Pendleton, from N. Orleans to this port put into Norfolk

Capt. Wroth, from Port-au Prince fell in with the schooner Mary, capt. Nichols of New-York from Turk's Island, in distress, having carried away her fore-topmast, one had one man washed overboard in a gale. Captain Wroth took her in tow, and left her below Rheedy Island with a pilot on board the 16th inst.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

Arrivals at this port.

Brig Queen, Balbee	Bristol
Schr. Washington, Burrell	St. Bartholomews
Huntress, Watson	Rochfort
Sloop Hiram, ——	Bay of Honduras

Extract from the log-book of the ship James, Capt. Conklin, in 28 days from London, and 19 days from land's end.

Sailed from the Downs the 10th September, in company with the following ships: Ship Sansom, Capt. Smith, bound for New-York; Superb, of Boston, bound for Lisbon; Rose, of New-York, for Charleston.

September 22.

In the channel, was brought to by the British frigate Bonne Citoyen, treated politely and suffered to pass.

September 25.

Spoke the ship Britannia, of Boston, bound to Brest, out six weeks, all well—in long. 19, W. and lat. 47.

October 9.

Spoke the schooner Rainbow, from Greenock, bound to Wiscasset, in long. 51, lat. 43, out 38 days, all well.

List of Prizes and Blanks in the Washington Lottery No. 2.

28th Day's Drawing, Oct. 8.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
439	10	11024		23237		37516	
739		468		470		38354	
752		858		607	10	758	
823		12822		24639	10	934	
2228		907		25062		39170	
322		13531	100	779		586	
959		697		26200		654	
3015	10	14259		306		916	
940		333		317		40411	
434		348		684		768	
685		394		27399		41746	
4096		478	10	629		42053	
170		680	10	28588		346	
361	10	827		602	10	566	
5140		854	10	735	10	896	
153		15199	10	772		45014	
373		543		929		184	
385		601		29384		568	
538		604		864		660	
6072	10	741	10	30246		737	
074		859	25	31543	10	808	
7118		979		32184		46180	10
337		16028		703	10	181	
371	10	317	10	708		265	10
411	10	655		906	10	284	10
866		933	25	33005		672	
8000	10	17258		397		993	
273		18 70	10	506		47121	
300		190		34518		65	
621	10	19892	10	691	10	871	10
9193	25	20006	10	893	20	942	10
267		586		984		48290	
664		651		35173		822	
10056		946		444		49359	20
674		21295		456		405	
767		644		742		795	10
916	10	780	10	36995			
924	10	22650	20	37101			

29th Day's Drawing—Monday, October 10.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
254	10	15321		24907		35527	
854		328	10	25642		613	
1301		351	10	668	100	36099	10
2122		465	10	716		320	
203		865		80		895	
611	10	902		26164	10	38055	10
3247		16914		27020	10	165	
899	10	948	10	277		39045	10
4502		17123		554		067	10
5090	10	446		28001		155	10
520		899		186		924	
6468		18820	10	459		40284	10
7108		19096		29485		973	10
277		099		890		1979	
8452		296		30216		41361	10
9056		21068		3151		707	
543	10	749	10	32214		885	
781		22125		588	10	43748	10
10526	10	700		928	50	45127	500
893		718		34020		46119	10
11224		23726	10	711		594	
13456		899		35016		676	
943		24073		019		47245	
14443	10	604		416		45948	
959		618	10	514		496	

Error in the 26th days drawing——Instead of 18277 read 18877 20 dollars.

In the 27th days drawing—Instead of 7049 read 7149; and instead of 24281 read 25282, both blanks.

THE PANTHEON,

And RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE,

For Equestrian and Stage performances, Corner of Chesnut and Sixth-streets.

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, October 19,

Will be presented,

A variety of pleasing Entertainments.

Equestrian Exercises—by Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, Master Hutchins, and Mrs. Spinacuta.

Clown to the horsemanship—Mr. Sully.

After which will be presented,

A COMIC BALLET DANCE,

Composed by Mr. Durang,

called

The Country Frolic;

Or, The Merry Haymakers.

William,	Mr. Durang.
Rustic,	Mr. Sully.
Father Frank,	Mr. Tompkins.
Old Man,	Mr. Cossie.
Rosina,	Mrs. Tompkins.
Dorcas,	Miss Robinson.
And Phœbe,	Mrs. Durang.

EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES.

By Mr. Ricketts and Mr. F. Ricketts, on three Horses, who will carry Master Hutchins and Master Snider on their shoulders, as

Flying Mercuries.

And, for this night only,

The whole to conclude with a Comic Pantomime, called

VULCAN'S GIFT;

Or, The Bower of Hymen.

Harlequin,	Mr. Sully.
Pantaloon,	Mr. Durang.
Sportsman Lover,	Mr. Tompkins.
Gamekeeper,	Mr. Cossie.
Pierrot,	Mr. Spinacuta,
Fille de Chambre,	Miss Robinson. and
Columbine,	Mrs. Spinacuta.
Vulcan, (with a Song)	Mr. Sully.

Cyclopes, Servants, Constables, Goaler, &c. by the rest of the Company.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street,
(Price 12 1-2 Cents)

The PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the People *of the* United States,
Announcing his intention of retiring from public life at the expiration of the present constitutional term of presidency.
September 20. d

WATSON's ANSWER to GIBBON.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street,

Apology for Christianity,

In a series of Letters, addressed to
EDWARD GIBBON, ESQ.
Author of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire:
By *R. WATSON*, D. D. F. R. S. Bishop of Landaff.
(Price 75 cents bound)

Watson's Answer to Paine,

To be had at the same place.
The enemies of Religion are awake! Let not her friends sleep.
Sept. 1. mw&ftf

Philip Nicklin & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Souchong
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } FRESH TEAS
Hyson and
Imperial
Yellow Nankeens
China Ware, assorted in Boxes and Chests
Quicksilver
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in chests
London Market
London particular } MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogsheads, & quarter casks
New-York Market
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Sugar Candy by the Box
Sail Canvas No. 1 a 8
Lead in sheets
3 Casks of Cutlery assorted
A few chests of Manchester Goods, assorted thicksets, cords, striped Nankeens, &c.
3 Small packages of black sewing-silks
8 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.
Nails assorted in casks
July 18 mw&f

70,000 Pieces Nankeens,

Of the best quality and on reasonable terms,
FOR SALE BY
Philip Nicklin & Co.
August 26. dtf

For Sale,

A Three-story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.
Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.
For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or HECTOR CALBRAITH.
April 21. §

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street.
September 13. tts tf

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.
SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.
MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.
N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.
SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.
Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michillimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Quiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.
One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar, } per hundred rations
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Ningara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8, CHESNUT STREET,
Have Imported in the late vessels from Europe, &c.
AND HAVE FOR SALE,
A general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season—Amongst which are,
BROAD and narrow CLOTHS,
Plain and twill'd COATINGS,
Rose striped and point BLANKETS,
FLANNELS and BAISES,
HATS assorted in cases,
IRISH LINENS,
INDIA GOODS, generally,
A Consigned Invoice of IRONMONGERY,
Comprising a capital assortment to open a store—including Thirty Casks of NAILS. This invoice will be sold entire on very advantageous terms.
September 20. d

Lottery

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000	dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		100		2000
99		50		4950
200		25		5000
2000		10		20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,			5000
2332 Prizes.				44,450
4018 Blanks.				
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,				44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.
J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,
dtf eo

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.
Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st, That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit. "First, by dividends "to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand "seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of "December for the present year, and from the year one "thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year "one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last "day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of do make, constitute and appoint my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) *standing in my name in the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witness hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day of in the year
Sealed and Delivered in presence of,
BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of before me personally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year last aforesaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.
July 23. tu Ts tf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, High Street.

G. W. Davis begs to give this early information, that his books are arrived per the Glasgow from Dublin, which added to those already received via New-York and Baltimore, will enable him to form the most extensive catalogue ever imported into this country.

When opened and arranged, notice will be published, and catalogues delivered gratis.
Oct. 17. d3t.

Lost last Evening,

At Ricketts's Amphitheatre, (supposed to be taken by some villain out of a gentleman's pocket)
A red Morocco-Leather POCKET-BOOK,
Containing about 185 dollars in bank notes; three notes of hand of Ross and Simson, No. 304, 305 and 306, dated 12th last August, payable 60 days after date, to the order of Paul Siemen, together for 5150 dollars; an order of Mrs. Ann Macpherson, from Paul Siemen, on Lachlin Mac Neal, Esq. at Port-au-Prince, for 100 dollars; besides several letters and papers of no use but to the proprietor. The notes of hand and order are without endorsement. EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD is offered to any person who will discover and secure the thief, and FORTY DOLLARS for only bringing the above mentioned notes and papers at No. 129, corner of Front and Mulberry streets. d Oct. 11.

NOTES LOST.

WHEREAS two notes drawn by Benjamin Haskell and George W. Kirkland, dated Boston, the 24th February, 1796, payable to Joseph May, or order, in 2 months after date, one for One Thousand Dollars, the other Fifteen Dollars, were stolen with some other papers out of a trunk on the Lancaster road. It is requested that any person to whom they may be offered for negociation, will give notice thereof to the subscriber.

GARRETT COTTRINGER.
Sept. 30. ttstf

A GOOD HOUSE,

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber, intent on moving to the country, offers for sale, the HOUSE in which he now resides.—Its healthy and beautiful situation, opposite the gardens of Mr. Bingham, needs neither comment or eulogium.

Possession will be given on or before the 15th of the ensuing month.

THOMAS TINGEY,
No. 121, South 3d Street.
He has also for Sale,
A small handsome assortment of work'd and plain INDIA MUSLINS, which he will dispose of reasonably. dtf. October 10.

UNITED STATES, } *ss.*
Pennsylvania District.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a writ to me, directed from the honourable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be sold at public sale, at the Custom-House stores, in Front, below Walnut-street, on Monday the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock at noon.

THIRTY BAGS COFFEE,

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted, and condemned as forfeited in the said District Court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, 8th of October, 1796.

FOR SALE.

PORT WINE, and
HOLLAND GIN, of the first qualities in Pipes.
FRAUNCES and VAN REED,
Brokers and Commission Merchants, No. 63, So. 3d St.
Who discount approved NOTES of hand.
N. B. An APPRENTICE Wanted.
September 14. mwf

Great is TRUTH and must prevail.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at No. 41 Chesnut-street by J. ORMROD,

An Apology for the Bible,

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S.
Bishop of Landaff, &c.

Being a complete refutation of Paine's *Age of Reason,*

And the only answer to the Second Part
August 30. dt

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the latest arrivals from Europe and the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muslins embroidered with gold and silver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, lutestrings and colored Persians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and short Nankeens
English Mantuas of the first quality
Damask table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment
Thead and cotton do
Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Irish Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, situate in Abington Township, Montgomery-County; containing 70 acres, a new stone house, two stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a stone kitchen and stone spring house, over an excellent spring of water, a barn, stables, sheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood sufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Possession may be had the 1st of April next. Property in this city will be taken in exchange, or MORRIS and NICHOLSONS Notes in payment. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.
Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. ttsf

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 128, North Second-Street, and by several of the Apothecaries in this City.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as secured to Dr. ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with instruments and directions necessary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particularly useful in relieving pains in the head, face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back, rheumatisms, recent gouts, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not presumed but there are cases in which this and every other remedy may sometimes fail.
June 1. law

To be disposed of,

THE time of a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who has between four and five years to serve: She can be recommended for her sobriety and honesty. For particulars enquire at No. 132, Chesnut-street.
August 2. w&stf

University of Pennsylvania,

October 5, 1796.

The Medical Lectures will commence the first Monday in November. taw3w

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By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	- - -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	- -	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	- - - -	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	-	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.	: -	141,000
10,054 Prizes				300,000
10,046 Blanks				
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars				300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.
Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.
October 7. 2aw tf

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000	dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.
City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.
Philadelphia, *August* 18, 1796. mth

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Oct. 9. tt&f Surviving Executor.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]